

The Western Democrat.

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IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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\$5 IN ADVANCE.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as guards for home defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before the enrollment, excepting persons holding the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel, and the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said militia, shall be accepted by the Governor, or by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 5. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or by troops or detachments of the militia, as he, in his discretion, may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one time. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be armed with the arms and accoutrements furnished by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid, and may also furnish them with provisions, and may take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

(Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.)

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we have but ten pairs.
We have on hand and can make to order calf skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.
Ladies' calf skin Bannets.
Lots of cheap Brogans for Ladies.

J. F. BIRT, Mill Street,
Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLACK ALPACA,
BLACK FLANNEL,
SPOOD COTTON—black and white,
BLEACHED SHIRTING.

J. S. PHILLIPS,
June 24, 1863

Partnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS.
The style of the firm will hereafter be
WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES,
Dec 9, 1862

DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Hawley building opposite to Kern's hotel, or at his residence,
Feb. 25, 1862.

The History of North Carolina,

Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its profane conclusion that it contained omissions unavailing and many imperfections. A second edition was then prepared, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various countries of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field of State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain, Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 4th, 1863.

Administrator's Sale.

On Thursday, the 5th day of November, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of William Wallace, deceased, all the property of said decedent, viz: Wheat, Corn, Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Cattle, Wood, Baggy, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

JANE A. WALLACE, Adm'r.
THOS. M. KEANS, 31-pd

Oct 20, 1863.

ADJT & INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their own horses, and are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence, mustered for one year. Companies to elect their own officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to exceed one hundred rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) J. S. WITHERS, Asst Adjt General.

Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICER N. C., Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special service in North Carolina, and the commandant hopes that all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes, or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defence of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen.

The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly to either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLET,
Commandant of Camps for N. C.
HON. L. COLE, Capt. & A. A. G.
October 12, 1863

Exchange Notice. No. 7.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared exchanged:

- All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1862, excepting such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 5, Sept. 12th, 1862, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at any place or other place before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.
- The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dookery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 5th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.
- The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 12th, 1863.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid.
Aug. 24, 1863.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S. C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 3 "

DEPARTS.

For N. C. Railroad 6 20 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.
" Char. & S. C. Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 "

For W. T. & O. Railroad 7 30 P. M.
" A. T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office. Our provisions to his departure.

T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received.

Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 28, 1863
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.

NOTICE.

As several depositions have been committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against bringing on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. I have no objections to protect persons fishing on my premises.

Oct 5, 1863 41-pd A. A. KENNEDY.

TAKEN UP.

On the 18th September, near Lonegan's Ferry, in Mecklenburg county, a team horse, 6th saddle and bridle. The horse was in the possession of a negro the time I took him, and the negro was in company with a white man who gave his name as James Indians, who proceeded to be a paroled prisoner from Shelby's command and claimed that he owned the negro and horse. Indians has absconded, leaving the horse and negro in my possession. The negro is in Mecklenburg Jail, and the horse is at my plantation. The owner of the horse is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away within 20 days, or he will be sold as the law directs.

D. P. BROWN,
October 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The County Court of Mecklenburg county gives notice that every person who sells to or buys from a slave, Ephebe or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be indicted.

F. M. ROSS, Chairman
of the County Court.
Oct 5, 1863

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance—6 months \$3.

Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

A YANKEE CONFESSION.—A yankee correspondent writes from Washington city to the New York Times as follows concerning the retreat of the yankee army from Virginia:

"A great disaster has befallen the army of the Potomac. If it were possible to cover the Administration with a deeper load of infamy than that under which it has long staggered, the events of the last month do it. Lee has not been foiled in his designs, as the Lincoln Government would lead the people to believe; on the contrary, he defeated Meade in eight engagements in as many days, and compelled him to fall back from Culpeper to Washington with such precipitation as obliged him to leave his dead and wounded in the enemy's hands. His weary and exhausted troops only find rest and shelter under the defenses of the Capital. The country may congratulate itself that the whole army escaped being entirely cut off from Washington. Nothing saved the army from utter annihilation but the good generalship of Meade. When Congress meets this winter, it will find itself in a beleaguered capital."

The same correspondent says the Federal Government will be obliged to make the humiliating confession that the obstructions of Charleston harbor are of a nature too formidable to be removed. It is supposed that the yankee writers are preparing the public mind for the announcement of the abandonment of the siege at Charleston.

Gen. Burnside has sent his officers into various counties in East Tennessee to recruit for the Lincoln army. Many of the people of that section were opposed to the war because they did not want to go into the army, and they thought that when the yankees got possession of the country they would be clear of military duty. But they are now finding out their mistake; for the yankees are now compelling the East Tennesseans to join the Lincoln army. So it will be elsewhere when the yankees get control. Nothing can be gained by submitting to the enemy—it will bring peace to no man, but will certainly add to his troubles.

It is stated that the Federals have evacuated the country east of the Chowan River, in Eastern North Carolina, and that they are reinforcing at Plymouth, N. C.

A sketch of the life and military achievements of Gen. John H. Morgan has been published, in which the exploits of that hero are thus summed up:

"He has fought 63 battles and has been successful in 57; took 59,000 prisoners, killed 20,000 of the enemy, and destroyed fifty millions dollars worth of property; taken 50,000 tons of small arms and 50 pieces of artillery, 20,000 horses, and traveled twelve thousand miles."

It is said that Morgan has not had with him at any time over 5,000 men for duty. His deeds surpass or equal at least anything in the annals of history.

A VALUABLE PLANT.—Verily, says the Lynchburg Republican the sorghum plant is bread and meat as well as sugar and molasses. As witness: A farmer told us that he gives a pint of the syrup to his negroes in place of meat; he uses it to sweeten the coffee drunk at his table, and the coffee is made from the seeds; and lastly, he feeds his cows with the fodder of the plant, and thus gets milk to put in the coffee. None but Chinese could have invented the sorghum, sure enough.

The Western papers say that the late severe frosts in the West have demonstrated that the sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane, is much harder than Indian corn, and may work something of a revolution by the substitution of one crop for the other by the farmers.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says the sorghum crop in Georgia has been unexampled in her history. Molasses from that species of sugar cane now brings only 82 and 83 per gallon in most parts of the State.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—Through a young gentleman, of White county, the Athens, Tenn., Watchman, learns that some of Morgan's men, who recently came into Cherokee county, North Carolina, and the news of whose advent had spread alarm through some of the upper counties, as they were reported to be Federal raiders, succeeded, one day last week, in capturing a portion of the notorious Bryson's men, seventeen of whom they hung, in the neighborhood of Blainsville, Union county. The news is deemed perfectly reliable.

MILITARY CHANGES.—General Polk has been assigned to duty in Mississippi, in place of General Hardee, who will take command of Polk's former command in Tennessee.

PINS.—Before the invention of pins in 1543, ladies used to fasten their dresses with skewers made of wood, bones and ivory. At first, pins were considered a luxury, and not fit for common use. They were prohibited being sold in the shops, except on two days of the year, in the beginning of January. At this time husbands gave their wives money to buy a few pins. This money allowed a wife for her own private expenses is still called pin money. We would not be surprised to see a similar state of things exist now, for the price of pins we have no doubt, is at present quite as high as they were in 1543.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT CHARLESTON.

The President and suite visited Charleston on Monday the 2d inst. He was received at the depot by Gen. Beauregard and staff and the Committee of the City Council, who accompanied him with the military escort to the City Hall. The turn out of citizens was grand and the procession was enthusiastically cheered along the whole route. On arrival at the City Hall, the President was introduced by Judge Magrath to Mayor Macbeth, who cordially received and welcomed him to the city. The President returned his acknowledgments on being introduced, and addressed the people. He said his feelings had drawn him here in this our hour of trial, and he desired also to confer with our Commanding General, and by personal observations acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him to more fully understand our wants and the reports submitted to him. The President paid a high compliment to the heroic garrisons defending Fort Sumter, and said the eyes of the whole world were upon them, and he trusted that the day would never come when the Yankee flag would float over it. In proportion to the hate of the Yankees of the rest of the rebellion, so he said is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around, as they were, watching our struggle with anxious solicitude. He trusted the enemy's desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified, but if Providence ordered otherwise he desired for her what he wished for his own native county town, Vicksburg—that the whole be left in a mass of ruins. He believed Charleston never will be taken, and if the foe should beleaguer us on every side, reinforcements would be sent to our assistance in proportion to the forces of the enemy. From his present personal knowledge he looked forward to a glorious record at the close of the struggle for our city. He urged a harmonious co-operation on the part of the people with the Commanding General, to be united in our efforts and to look with an eye devoted solely to the cause of our country. He would attempt to promote his own personal ends in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of the liberty for which we are fighting. Our army now, he said, was better than it was twelve months ago, was stouter, bears marching, hunger and privations without murmuring or straggling, and always welcomes cheerfully the word "onward."

On Tuesday, the President and Vice President visited the gunboats, and was received on board the flag-ship Charleston by Capt. Tucker and officers. From there the President and party went to Sullivan's Island, and was received by General Ripley, commanding the District, also Gen. Clinch and others. They visited all the batteries and Fort Moultrie. They were received at the latter by Col. Wm. Butler, commanding the fort and batteries. The officers and men were at their various posts. The President passed Clinchman's Brigade in review and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He then visited Mt. Pleasant and inspected the works there and reviewed the Brigade commanded by Colonel Keitt. While on Sullivan's Island the party rode up and down the beach, while the monitors and the enemy's land batteries were at the time in full play on Sumter. The party was plainly visible to the Yankees, being not a mile distant.

NEWSPAPERS AND SALARIED MEN.

One of our exchanges says:—"He is a brave man who will now venture to sell his produce or wares at relatively lower prices than he has to pay for everything else. We know but too clearly that he is doing this, and they bid fair to live and die in moderate circumstances—these are the newspaper men and laborers or mechanics and salaried men. We know from experience that newspaper men have only risen two or three times former prices, while we have to pay from ten to twenty times as much for everything we use, and still there is complaint that we should increase our prices at all. Newspaper proprietors could just as well have made fortunes out of the necessities of the times as other classes, but they have preferred to make a decent living and serve the cause."

This complaint to the Press is but just, though uttered by one of them and now endorsed by another. Paying from four to ten times as much as formerly for paper, wages, ink, &c., we have only doubled our prices, no more. Yet it is more than questionable whether we shall "make a decent living" by the publication. With the circulation we now have and old prices we should rapidly make a fortune, but, with vastly increased labor, we do not expect to make a support. Yet we are exceedingly loth to make any further advance in our prices, for it would seem to be a giving way to the ruling spirit of the times, the greed of gain. We have an intimation, however, that the price of printing paper is to be raised, and at no long period to nearly double what we now pay. If so, the white sheet on which we print will cost us just about as much as subscribers pay for the printed sheet. That of course would necessitate an increase of price, of which, should it take place, our readers will be duly informed.

As to laborers and mechanics, the remark of our contemporary is also true, though not to so great an extent. Their wages have generally been advanced from three to five times as much as formerly; but they pay ten times as much for food and clothing.

The cases of most hardships that we know of are those of salaried men. In very rare instances have salaries been increased. How they get along is a marvel, paying \$65 a barrel for bacon, 85 a bushel for meal, \$2 a pound for bacon, 40 cents a pound for fresh meats, \$3 a pound for butter, \$1 50 a dozen for eggs, and so on. The only imaginable mode by which they can live is that they stult themselves of everything but the plainest and most indispensable articles. We heard a bank official say recently that he had not had a pound of butter on his table for months, nor a sweet potato during this season. His salary will not afford such luxuries and he is too honest to live beyond his income.

So also with many of the Professors in our Literary institutions. How can they live upon their old salaries? And yet we have heard that in some cases even those old salaries have been reduced! It ought not to be so.—*Eclectic Observer.*

COL. THOMAS' LEGION.

Our readers will read with interest the following letter, describing the services of Col. Wm. H. Thomas' gallant Legion. The Colonel has for a long time stood in loco parentis to a tribe, or a remnant of a tribe, of Indians in the extreme western part of North Carolina, and has managed their affairs with fidelity and success, they being now a thriving people.

CAMP NEAR ABINGDON, VA.,
Oct. 19, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: When the history of the present war comes to be written, that page on which shall be recorded the heroic deeds of the sons of the "Old North State" will be one of its brightest. As the acts of any portion of the North Carolina troops must be of interest to all the people of the State, you will pardon me for introducing to your numerous readers an organization as yet not much known to the people of the State. "Thomas' Legion," raised in the extreme western counties of North Carolina, with three companies from East Tennessee, is composed of a regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. James R. Love, a battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Walker, and an artillery company commanded by Capt. J. T. Levi, the whole under the command of Col. William H. Thomas. Included in the regiment are two companies of Indians from Jackson county. At the time of Burnside's advance into East Tennessee, Col. Thomas, with the Indians and a few white men, was cut off from the rest of the command, and, as we have heard, is now defending the passes of the Smoky mountains, where doubtless he will make a good report if an opportunity is afforded. The rest of the command, now comprising the major part of the 4th brigade of the army of upper East Tennessee, has of late been in every active service and has participated in nearly every engagement in East Tennessee since the Federal invasion. A part of the Legion participated in the engagement at Limestone on the 7th of September, where some four hundred of the enemy were captured, and it was complimented for its gallant bearing. At Carter Depot, on the 21st and 22d of September, it bore its part with honor, and successfully resisted on the night of the 21st a large body of the enemy that advanced to attack one of our batteries. In the late advance down the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, our Legion composed the entire infantry force. Gen. Williams, with the cavalry, was in the front, while we followed to a point below Greenville. On Saturday, the 10th, Gen. Williams fought the enemy all day at Blue Springs, where, in consequence of the great superiority in numbers, the enemy succeeded in flanking him, which caused a rapid retreat necessary. Before day on Sunday morning we commenced the retreat towards Virginia. Just at the dawn of day, at a point some two or three miles above Greenville, our train was fired at, the wagons halted till the Legion passed to the front, when the march was resumed. In a few moments we came upon a large body of the enemy that had moved up in the night and had got above us. The enemy immediately opened fire, which our boys promptly returned and followed up by a charge that forced the dastardly Yankees to run like frightened curs. Here some cavalry and artillery passed the wagon train from our rear, and thus strengthened, our gallant boys pressed on, led by the gallant Colonel Love, and cheered by the commanding General. The next five or six miles was a continued succession of charges, before which the Yankees were compelled in every instance to give way. The whole of our transportation, a long train, was kept close up. The enemy was at last turned over to our left, and the whole passed by. But at Rheatown, a short distance above, we were overtaken by fresh troops of the enemy, but by dint of hard fighting and fast driving we again succeeded in getting loose, and made good our retreat to Zollicoffer. To sum up: We were up all night, in the morning made a charge of seven miles on foot, driving a largely superior and well mounted force before us, finally turned them off to our left, and then on being overtaken stunned the enemy so as to make him keep at too safe a distance to gain molest us on the retreat. On Wednesday, the 14th, we fought them at Zollicoffer, where being again flanked, we fell back to Abingdon, bringing the train off safely. Here the enemy, after hovering round us for two days while we were in line of battle, fell back, tearing up the railroad and burning bridges. We have now received reinforcements, and will, I presume, follow the retreating enemy, but I know not the programme of our Generals. One thing, however, I will predict, and that is, if we ever get the Yankees in as close a place as they had us, we will catch them.

Very respectfully,
J. AS. W. TERRELL,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Regt. Thomas' Brigade.

MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.—The beginning of the present year one of the Turkish Sultan's daughters was married. There was a magnificent display of luxury and wealth on the occasion. The cost was "fabulous." The modus of royal husband taking is thus described by a correspondent of the New York World:

"One of the Sultan's daughters has attained the age at which Turkish girls are generally married, the father seeks a husband for her among the nobles of his court. If a young man specially pleases her he is given the rank of Lieut. General, nothing lower being ever selected. The chosen man receives in addition a magnificent, fully furnished palace and sixty thousand piasters a month pocket money; and in addition his father-in-law defrays all the housekeeping expenses. The bridegroom is not always over and above pleased at being selected. If he be married he is obliged to get a divorce; he must never have a wife or mistress in addition to the princess; and, moreover, he is regarded as the servant rather than the husband of his wife. The Sultan himself announces to him his impending good fortune, and it is his bounden duty to bow reverentially, kiss the Sultan's feet, and stammer a few words about the high honors, the unexpected happiness, &c. He then proceeds with the chamberlain, who wears the imperial hat, to the Sublime Porte. A military band precedes him, and soldiers are drawn up along the road, who present arms. At the head of the staircase, the bridegroom is received by the grand vizier, conducted by him into a room where all ministers are assembled, and the hatt is read aloud. This ceremony corresponds to the betrothal.

OUR CHURCH IN THE BORDER STATES.

The following facts have been furnished us by an intelligent minister of our Church who has recently reached Georgia from the North-west:

The Church has suffered sadly in Missouri and Kentucky, and wherever the ruthless foe have been enabled to plant their standard. In Missouri the Rev. Dr. McAnally, Editor of the St. Louis Advocate, is not suffered to write a letter to any one. His dwelling has been mobbed a number of times and he has been confined in prison a number of days. The Book establishment in St. Louis is doing well as far as job printing is concerned, but no paper is allowed to be issued. A number of our ministers have been murdered—some Presiding Elders among them. Others are hid in exile in the "Free States," while a great many are safe in the South. Their property is all confiscated and destroyed, and their families throw helpless upon the world.

In Kentucky last Fall, the Conference was put under arrest at Owensboro', for passing the character of Rev. J. Shoby, who was reported to be in the Confederate Army. The vote was reconsidered and a committee appointed to report at the ensuing Conference, which was to meet this month at Glasgow, Ky. It is hardly presumable that they met. The Northern Methodist papers and the political press, especially that of Cincinnati—the Commercial Times and Gazette—were doing all in their power to have Bishop Kavanaugh of Ky., arrested, and prohibited from meeting the Conference. It may be he met the Kentucky Conference at Shelbyville, but it is doubtful whether he was suffered to visit Missouri. The Bishop's health has greatly improved.

It was believed that the preachers of the Kentucky Conference, a majority of whom are with the enemy, will do all in their power to station all ministers who have any sympathy for the South, in the poorest and most difficult works.

As to revivals, such things are hardly ever heard of. There were two or three on a small scale in Missouri about fourteen months ago.

The Chaplain in the Federal Army, are frequently immoral men. A North-western Conference passed the following Resolutions among others: Resolved, That we endorse as war measures, Emancipation, Confiscation, Extermination and Abolitionists cannot be imagined. Losses of men, of tens of thousands, are counted as the locusts of Egypt, so they find revenge in the death of South-crucifiers. There is such a division between the Democrats and Abolitionists beyond the Ohio, that they will not send to the same schools, or attend the same religious social meetings. Most of the preachers being Abolitionists, the Democrats will not contribute to their support.

THE ENGINE REVERSED.

When Abraham Lincoln mounted the car of State, he announced, in his own elegant phraseology, that he intended to "run the machine as he found it." After two years' hard fighting, he seems to have ceased comparing his government to a mighty machine, and now likens it to a shoe-stop; for he talks only of "pegging away, pegging away."

On our side, we have made no comparisons. Nevertheless, we too have a machine to run as well as Lincoln, and at first it was the aim of everybody to put on a full head of steam and run straight through to the terminus of independence without stopping. All the passengers were in a good humor with the Conductor and the engineers, and above all, with each other. The train flew ahead, and the trip promised to be a short and pleasant one.

But of late the engine has been reversed. That engine—the true motive power of the war—is the good will, the affection and friendship of the people. When we all started, everybody was in love with everybody else, and each vied with the other to see which could do the most for the comfort, pleasure and safety of all the passengers in the train. No one dreamed that it was possible for anybody to do too much, or display too little selfishness. Life, property—everything was freely offered, and it never occurred to any one that the entire possessions of everybody were more than enough to give away, if occasion demanded.

How things have changed since the engine was reversed. Everybody is quarreling, everybody is grasping, and nobody is helping or trying to help anybody. All are desperately bent on making themselves comfortable at the expense of their neighbors. Nobody cares what becomes of anybody, or if the train goes to smash, so he is saved. Everybody forgets that all will go to smash together, and that the only chance of individual safety is the safety of all. People seem to have lost their reason. Selfishness has made them maniacs and idiots.

Is there no way of re-reversing the engine, getting on the right track, and going ahead again? None in the world, unless the people go back to the plan they adopted at the beginning of the war of helping one another. Mutual assistance, not general robbery, is the law of national progress and success. So long as we play on each other the Yankee tricks of extortion and hoarding, we shall make no headway.—*Richmond Whig.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—A New Orleans refugee, now residing in